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breakthrough



**The South Carolina
Vocational Rehabilitation Department**

presents

"BREAKTHROUGH"

**a pictorial,
graphic
and factual review
of Fiscal Year 1970-71**

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JAN 24 1972



South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Agency's pledge of unqualified dedication and energies to the furtherance of the ideals and aspirations of its nationally recognized program for the handicapped of the state continues with the breakthrough to competitive, productive living by 9,544 handicapped South Carolinians this past fiscal year. From the Piedmont to the Carolina Low Country, South Carolina is blessed with a network of rehabilitation facilities which are second to none. The foundation has been laid to secure a viable future for the latent, human skills ever present in the disabled of her state, especially the culturally and socially deprived. South Carolina is aware that when a state fails to bring all of its citizens to full employment all suffer its consequences. Therefore, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Agency continues its philosophy to give all handicapped people a chance to earn their own way and thereby alleviate conditions of poverty and the accompanying social and health problems.



Mr. E. Roy Stone, Jr.
Chairman, South Carolina
State Agency of
Vocational Rehabilitation



The Hon. John Carl West
Governor of the
State of South Carolina



Dr. Dill D. Beckman
Commissioner,
South Carolina State Agency
of Vocational Rehabilitation

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3rd in Nation in Number Rehabilitated by State

Rehabilitation Per Area Offices

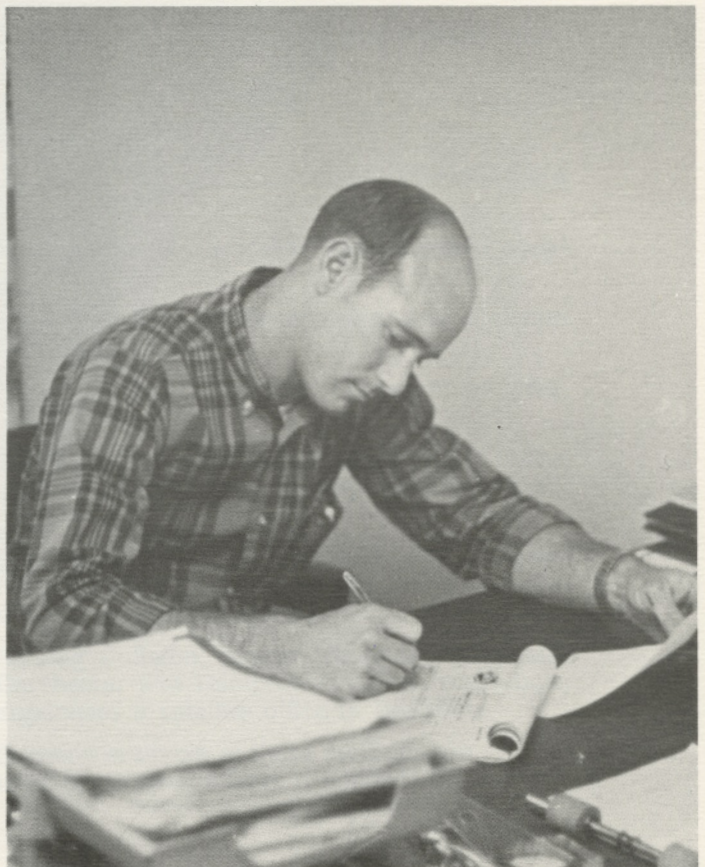
The numbers to the right of the area office indicate the total number of rehabilitants for that office for FY 1971. Listed with each office are the counties served by that office. The pictures used to outline the state of South Carolina represent successfully rehabilitated persons from the different counties in the state. There are 12 statewide facilities which are also serving the vocationally handicapped of the state. Some of the cases served by these facilities are successfully rehabilitated within the framework of these facilities. Most, however, are transferred to various area offices for placement and follow-up.

AIKEN	- 526	- Serving Aiken and Barnwell counties.
ANDERSON	- 689	- Serving Anderson, Abbeville and Oconee counties. Anderson supervises a satellite office in Walhalla.
COLUMBIA	- 1,212	- Serving Fairfield, Richland and Kershaw counties.
CHARLESTON	- 1,097	- Serving Berkeley and Charleston counties. Charleston supervises a satellite office in Moncks Corner.
FLORENCE	- 706	- Serving Dillon, Florence and Marion counties.
GEORGETOWN	- 222	- Serving Georgetown and Horry counties. Georgetown supervises a satellite office in Conway.
GREENVILLE	- 1,038	- Serving Laurens, Greenville and Pickens counties.
GREENWOOD	- 297	- Serving McCormick, Greenwood and Newberry counties.
HARTSVILLE	- 374	- Serving Chesterfield, Darlington and Marlboro counties.
LEXINGTON	- 246	- Serving Saluda, Lexington and Edgefield counties.
ORANGEBURG	- 518	- Serving Bamberg, Orangeburg and Calhoun counties.
ROCK HILL	- 431	- Serving Chester, York and Lancaster counties.
SPARTANBURG	- 776	- Serving Cherokee, Spartanburg and Union counties. Spartanburg supervises satellite offices in Gaffney and Union.
SUMTER	- 565	- Serving Lee, Sumter, Clarendon and Williamsburg counties. Sumter supervises a satellite office located in Kingstree.
WALTERBORO	- 515	- Serving Colleton, Jasper, Beaufort, Allendale, Dorchester and Hampton counties. Walterboro supervises a satellite office in Beaufort.
STATEWIDE FACILITIES	- 332	- Services available at these facilities are used by all area offices if needed.



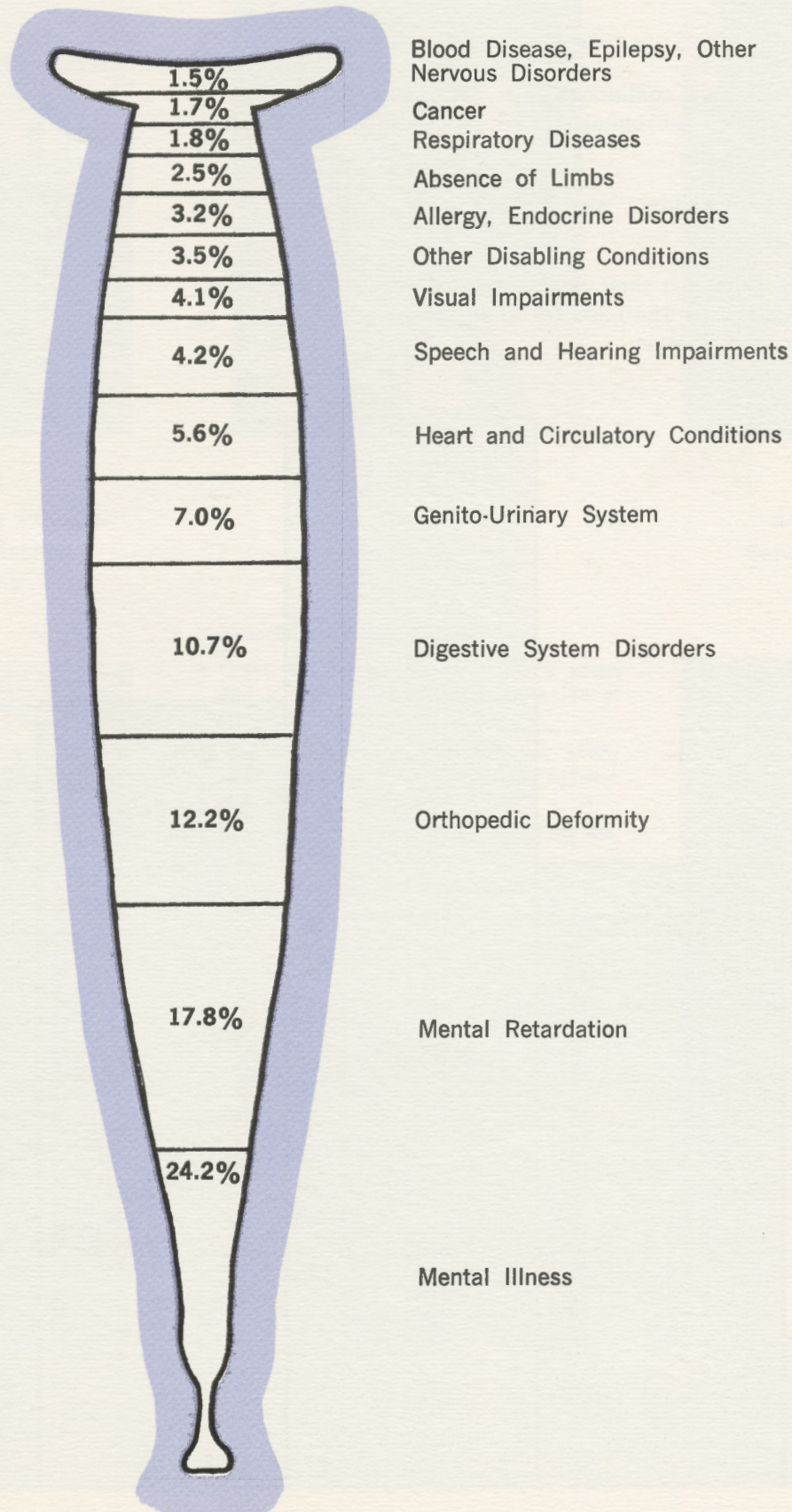
Personal Victory . . .

Efforts are paying off . . . "supply and demand" is being balanced as the disabled become productive. Some examples of this are shown below.



Over Discouraging Odds

Services provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department in 1971 went to rehabilitants with these disabilities:



An Expanding Market

The cost for services last year was \$1,471 per rehabilitation (as compared to such institutional costs as \$3,099 at the South Carolina State Hospital per patient per year).

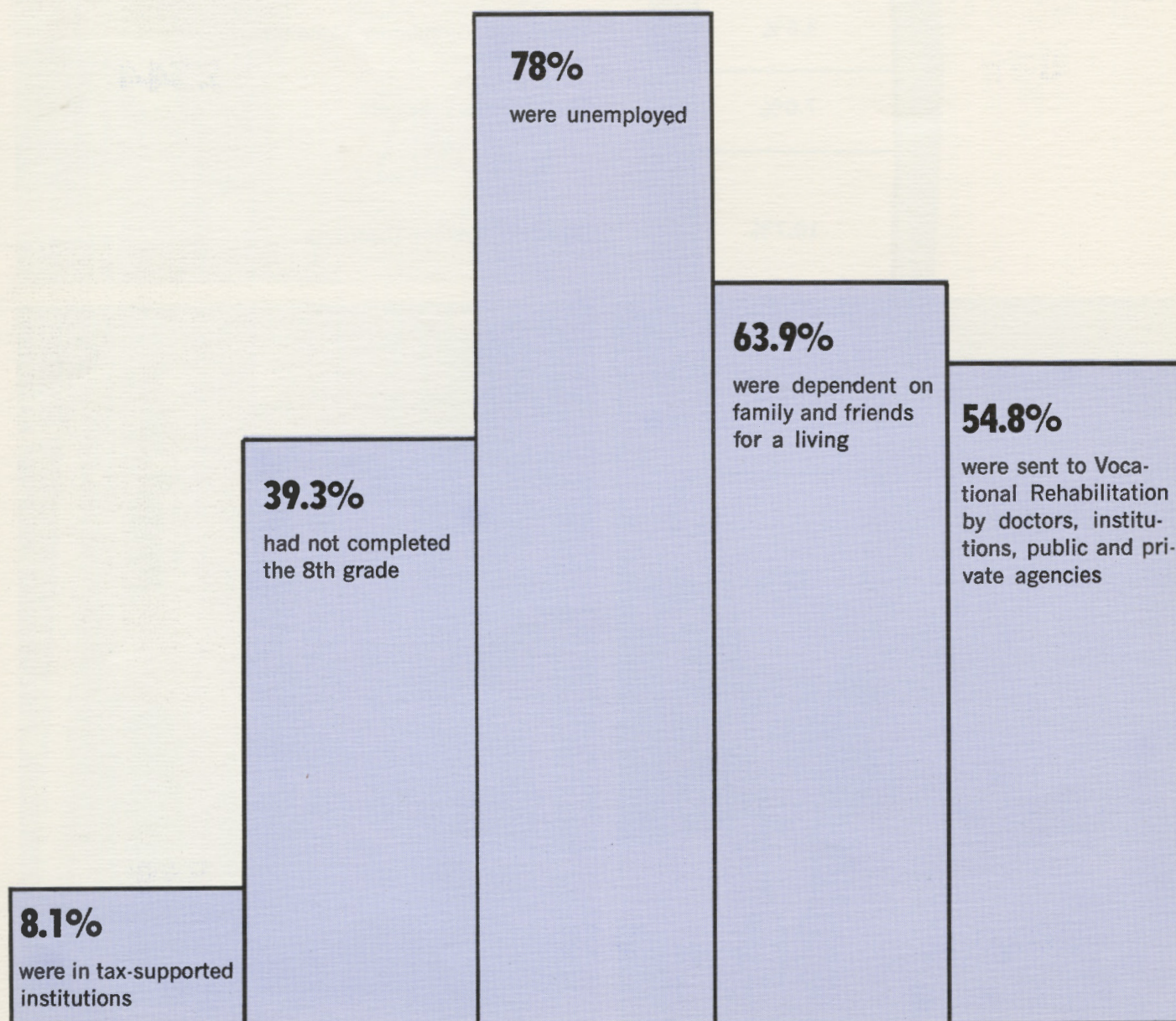
Rehabilitation expenditures are a one-time cost.

Supporting disabled persons is a continuous cost year after year.

Of the 9,544 men and women rehabilitated, 52.5% were male; 58% white; 41.8% Negro; .1% Other.

The average age of the rehabilitant was 34; the average number of dependents 1.45.

The 9,544 rehabilitants increased their annual rate of earning from \$106,641.00 before rehabilitation to \$540,302.00 after rehabilitation. A net increase of 406.6% after rehabilitation.



of 9,544 Rehabilitants



569

Are working In
Farming and Related
Occupations



1314

Are working In
Special Occupations



2344

Are working In
Service Occupations

Vocational Rehabilitation results in:

- Eager arrivals on the labor force scene and a meaningful existence in a life of production.
- Independence and self-sufficiency; ability to contribute to their community, families and their own self-esteem.
- Upgrading of abilities and overcoming disabilities.
- Full-employment — all of these men and women were successfully prepared for and placed in useful work.



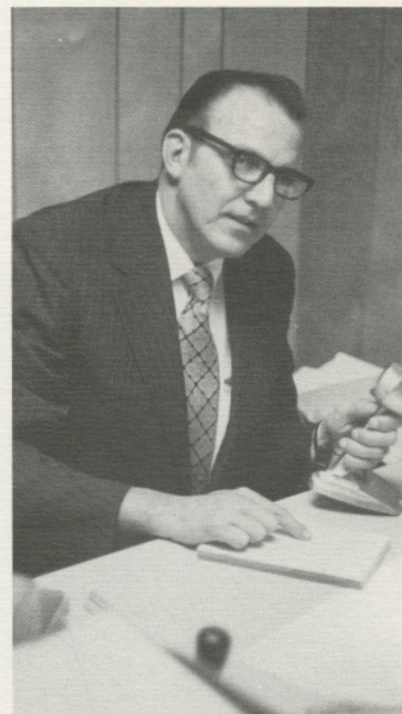
3810

Are working In
Industrial Occupations



948

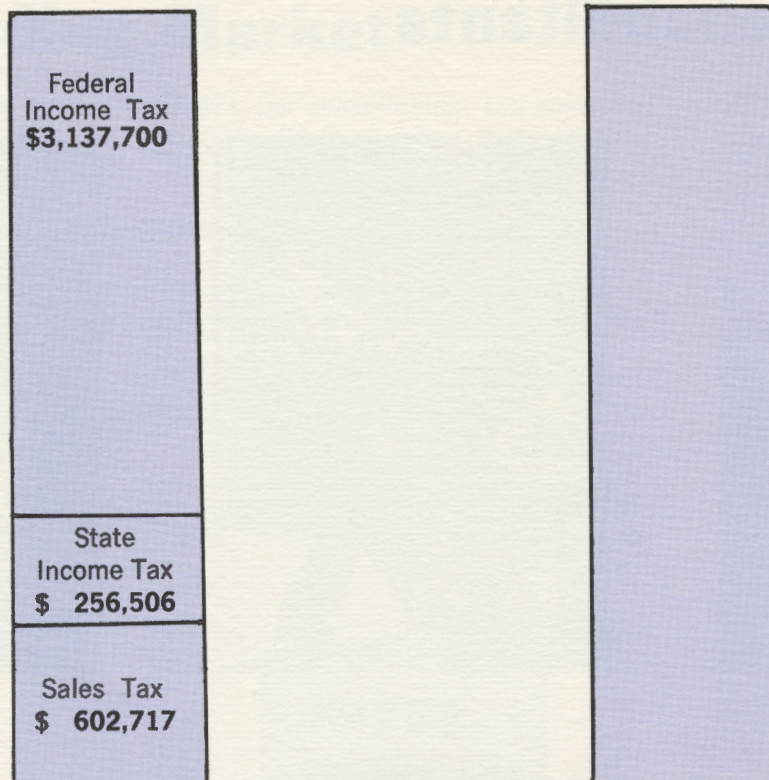
Are working In
Clerical and Sales



559

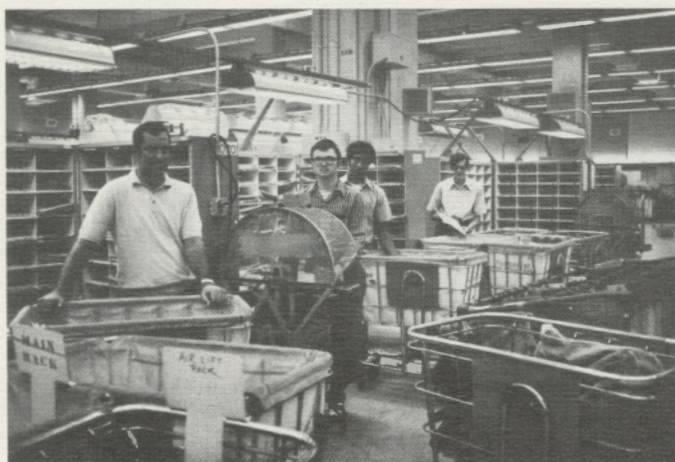
Are working In
Professional, Technical
and
Managerial Occupations

Amount paid
in taxes in
one year
by 9,544
rehabilitants:



Total annual
expenditures by
the department
to clients of
Vocational Rehabilitation
\$14,039,641

3.5 years to repay state and nation cost of rehabilitation.

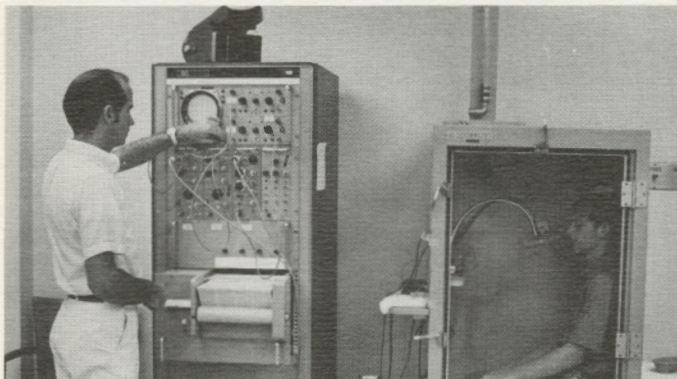


These four young men are all deaf which has caused a considerable problem to their being placed in their chosen fields. All wanted to become associated with postal work. VR provided evaluation and training and the result is that all four are presently working as postal clerks in the State. Both the clients and the employer are extremely pleased with the work they are doing.



These employees were all placed in their respective jobs following assistance by Vocational Rehabilitation in evaluation and personal adjustment. Of this group there was no one who had ever successfully performed public employment. Therefore, it should be noted that all are performing satisfactorily in their present situations and their employer is well pleased with the performance of these individuals.

REHABILITATION IS . . .



DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

Through comprehensive procedures, an evaluation of the client's medical, social, psychological and vocational needs can be determined.

PHYSICAL RESTORATION

Medical, surgical, dental or psychiatric treatment and hospitalization are given when needed to restore the disabled person to the best possible physical and mental condition. Many times, the handicap is completely removed by treatment.

ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCES

Limbs, glasses, hearing aids and other kinds of artificial aids are provided when needed. This service is based on financial need.

COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE

Counseling is a continuous service provided all clients throughout the entire rehabilitation process. The counselor develops, coordinates and integrates services according to the individual needs of his client, his interests and aptitudes and the employment outlook in his community.

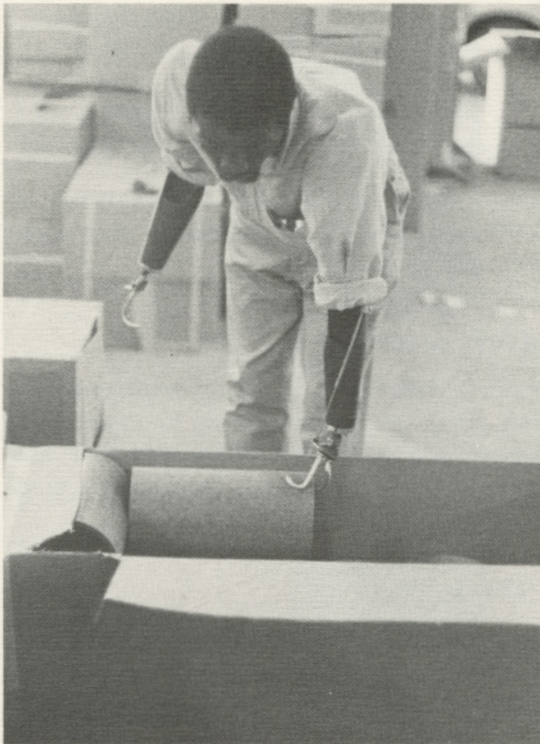
TRAINING

The disabled person has a much better chance of getting a job if he has a work skill; therefore, many disabled are trained or retrained in skills that they can perform despite their physical condition. Necessary maintenance, transportation and supplies are based on financial need.

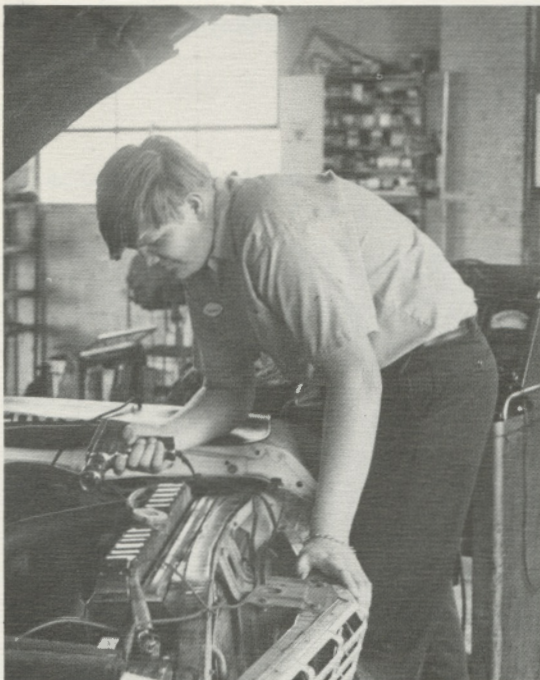
PLACEMENT

No client is considered rehabilitated until he is placed in a job suited to his vocational and physical ability . . . This is the goal of all rehabilitation services. For many disabled women the goal is being able to efficiently perform the important task of making a home. Not all clients require all services, but professional counseling, evaluation and guidance are provided ALL clients in order that they may have the opportunity to achieve their maximum potentials. And every client receives follow-up to insure that his rehabilitation is successful and that both he and his employer are satisfied.

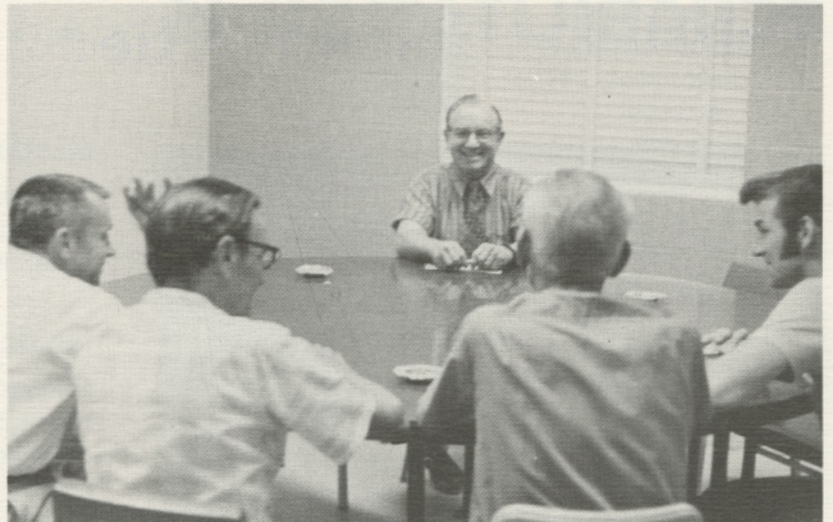




This 28-year-old male lost both arms above the elbows in an accident while installing machinery. VR provided medical evaluation, bilateral prosthesis, training in their use, Opportunity School training, counseling and guidance. He is presently attending a workshop facility.



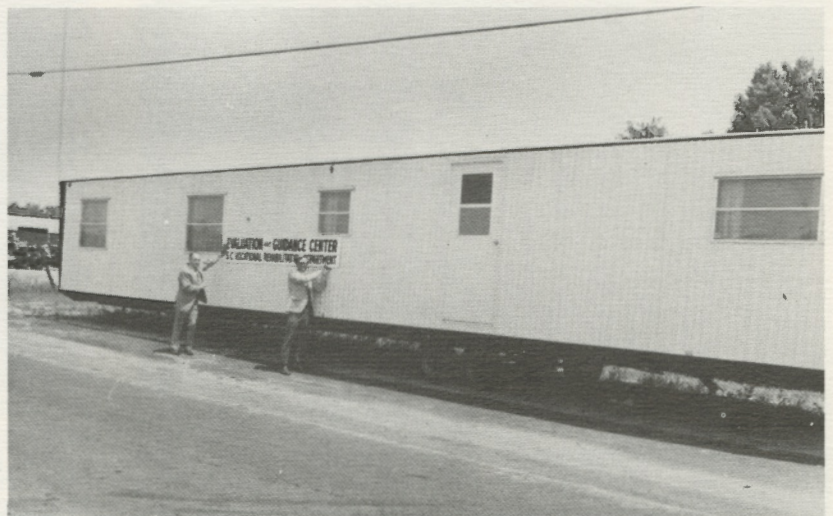
Herman H. is a deaf-mute with great mechanical ability. Workshop evaluation and on-the-job training proved this. It is felt that lack of communication presented no problems with his on-the-job training after the first couple of days as Herman learned by observation and was soon adjusting and relining brakes, overhauling wheel cylinders and other duties of a similar nature.



Four new clients admitted to the Palmetto Alcoholic Center receive personal adjustment instruction from Mendel H. Yarborough.



Brad S., is a 19-year-old who was referred to Vocational Rehabilitation by the South Carolina School for the Deaf as a deaf-mute. His only means of communication with his parents and others is through sign language or finger spelling. At the school he made the honor roll several times. He has applied for admission to Delgado Junior College, but is trained as a printer in the event the college plan does not work out immediately.

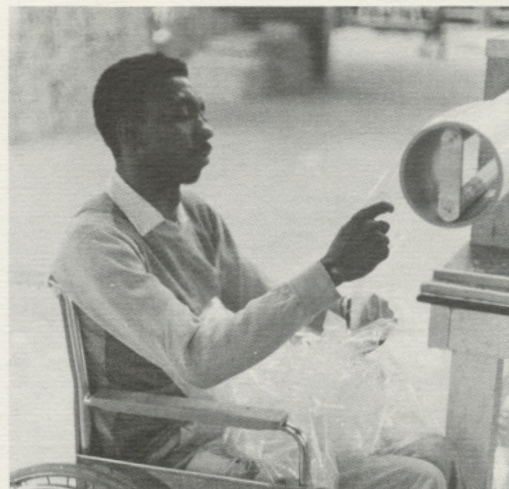


This mobile evaluation unit typifies Vocational Rehabilitation's desire to "bring services to more people."

Rehabilitation Facilities . . .



This client is shown checking rubber gloves for possible flaws. She is working as a floor inspector in one of the rehabilitation workshops.



This paraplegic is rolling material off a core that will be returned to a local industry for future use.

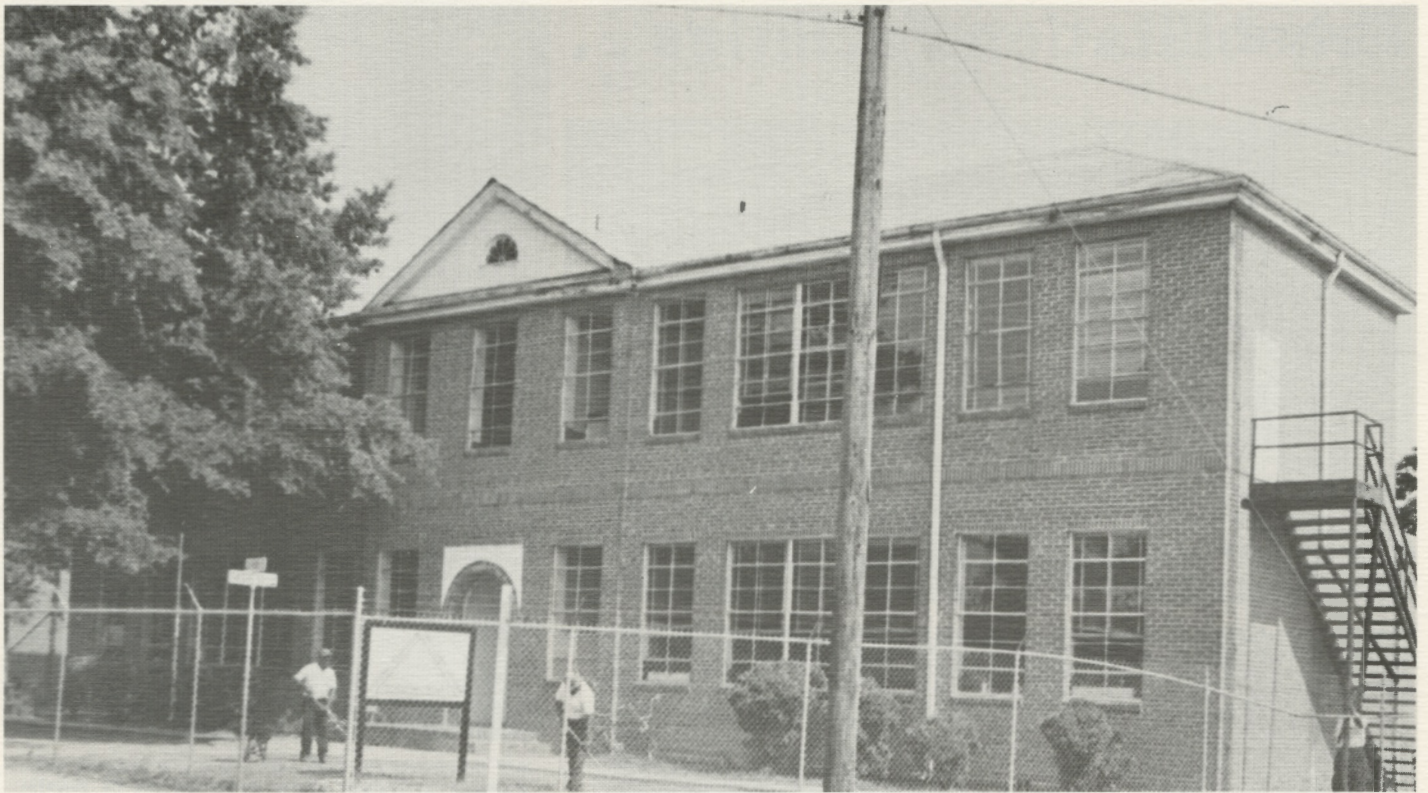
EVALUATION AND WORKSHOP FACILITIES

- 1 — Aiken Evaluation Facility
- 2 — Aiken Workshop Facility
- 3 — Anderson Workshop Facility
- 4 — Charleston Community Services
- 5 — Charleston Workshop Facility
- 6 — Hearing and Speech Center, Columbia
- 7 — Columbia Workshop Facility
- 8 — Florence Evaluation Facility
- 9 — Greenville General Hospital
- 10 — Greenville Workshop Facility
- 11 — Greenville Hospital Cardio-Vascular Facility
- 12 — Greenwood Workshop Facility
- 13 — Holmesview Alcoholic Center, Greenville
- 14 — Orangeburg Workshop Facility
- 15 — Pee Dee Rehabilitation Facility
- 16 — Rock Hill Workshop Facility
- 17 — Spartanburg Evaluation Facility (Mental Health)
- 18 — Spartanburg Workshop Facility
- 19 — Sumter Workshop Facility

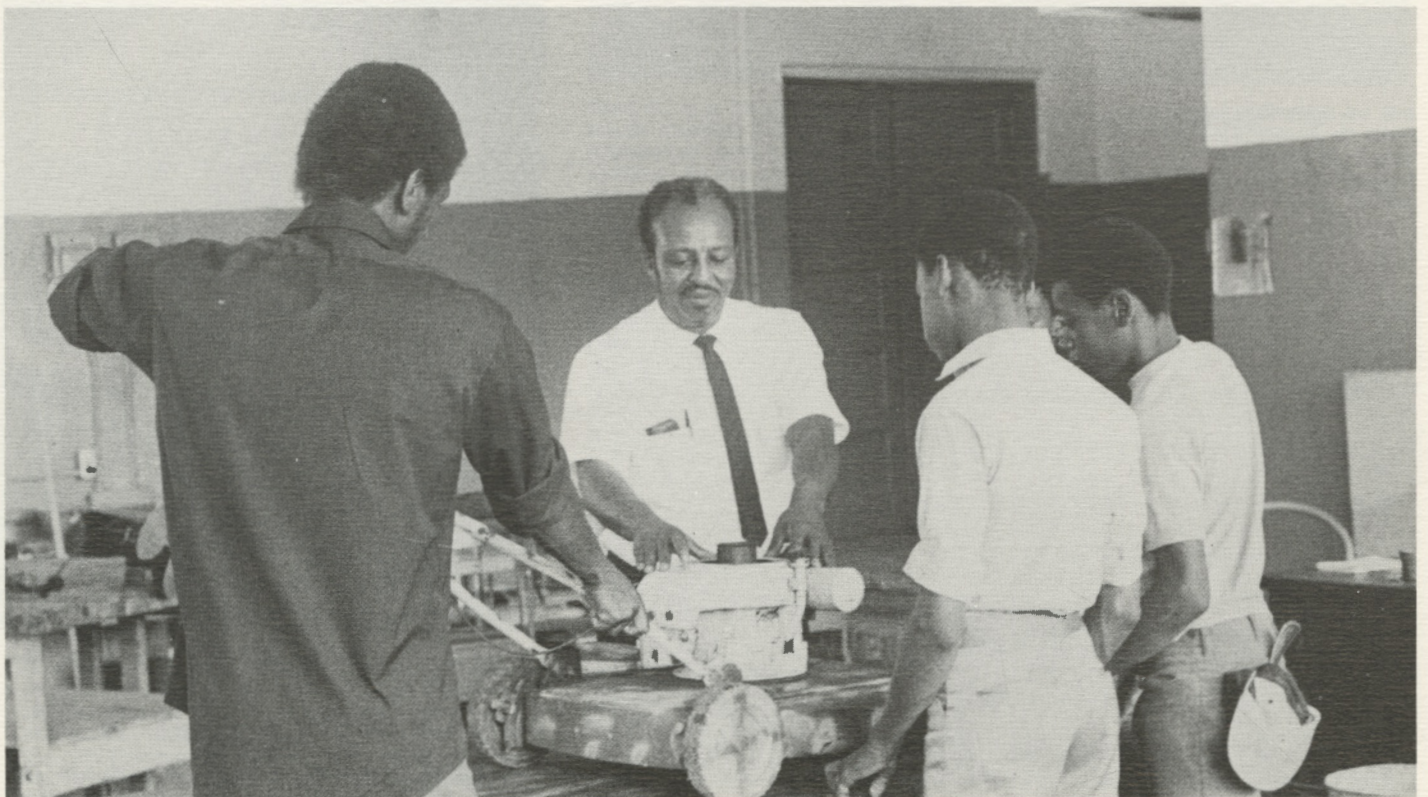
STATEWIDE FACILITIES

- 1 — Medical College Hospital Facilities:
Psychiatric Rehabilitation
Speech and Hearing Facility
Cardio-Vascular Facility
Peripheral Vascular Facility
Referral Unit
Trauma Center (Research and Demonstration Project)
- 2 — Cedar Springs Facility for the Deaf, Spartanburg
- 3 — Whitten Village Rehabilitation Facility
- 4 — State Hospital Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia
- 5 — Midlands Rehabilitation Facility
- 6 — Project for the Tuberculous — State Sanatorium, Columbia
- 7 — Public Offender Facility, Columbia
- 8 — Palmetto Alcoholic Center, Florence
- 9 — Youthful Public Offender, Ridgeville
- 10 — Habilitation Project, Mentally Retarded, Summerville
- 11 — Opportunity School Rehabilitation Facility, West Columbia
- 12 — Pee Dee Mobile Evaluation Unit

These are facilities operated by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and others operated by other public and private agencies to diagnose, evaluate, and train vocational rehabilitation clients.



Two rehabilitation clients clean the yard of one of the buildings which houses a Vocational Rehabilitation-Public School Program.



Students learn to assemble and disassemble small engines under the supervision of an instructor in the Vocational Rehabilitation-Public School Program.

There Are Some That Need Something Extra

VR-PS AND YOUTH PROGRAMS

- 1 — Beaufort Research and Demonstration
- 2 — Columbia School Project
- 3 — Chester School Project
- 4 — Dentsville School Project
- 5 — Edisto School Project
- 6 — Fairfield County School Project
- 7 — Florence School Project
- 8 — Gaffney School Project
- 9 — Graniteville School Project
- 10 — Inman School Project
- 11 — Kershaw County School Project
- 12 — Kingstree School Project

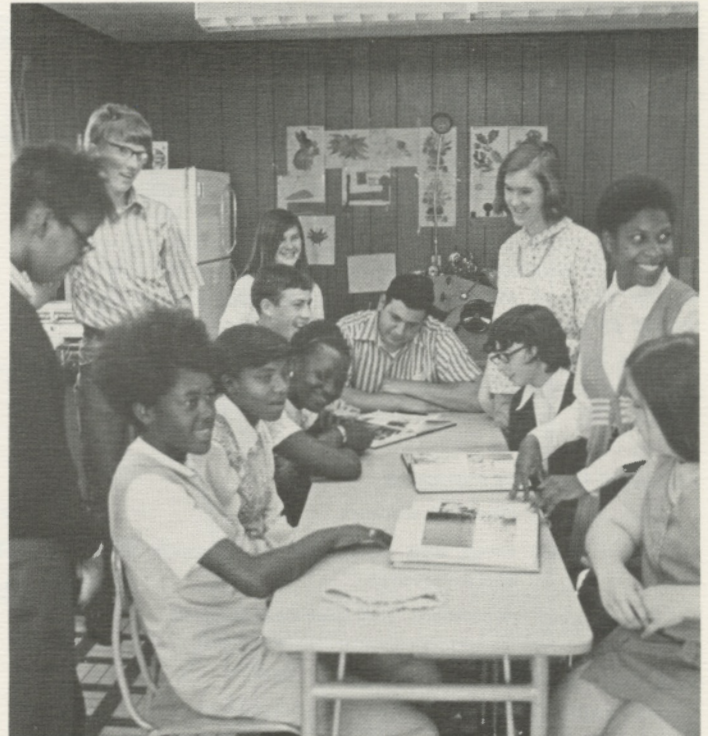
- 13 — Lancaster School Project
 - 14 — Lexington County School District 2
 - 15 — Oconee School Project
 - 16 — Pickens School Project
 - 17 — Rock Hill School Project
 - 18 — Sumter School Project
 - 19 — Union School Project
 - 20 — York School Project
 - 21 — Juvenile Corrections Program
 - 22 — Family Court Rehabilitation Program
- Columbia
Charleston
Florence
Rock Hill
Spartanburg

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Students learn the three "R's" and much more under the guidance of qualified teaching personnel in the Vocational Rehabilitation-Public School Program.



Students in a Vocational Rehabilitation-Public School Program pass around yearbooks for fellow students to sign.

DISABILITY DETERMINATION DIVISION

A program operated by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department on behalf of the Social Security Administration.

CLAIMS PROCESSED FOR FY 1970-71:

Allowed 8,089
Denied 10,159

WHAT THE DIVISION DOES:

The Division has the responsibility (under the provisions of the 1954 Social Security Act) for determining eligibility for disability benefits to qualified individuals covered by social security insurance.

SIMULTANEOUS DEVELOPMENT:

This is a new procedure which was implemented in South Carolina within the past year. It means that the Division has the main responsibility for assisting claimants in obtaining medical evidence to support their claim for benefits. Prior to this, the Social Security District Offices had this responsibility.

Evidence supports the effectiveness of this procedure with both the medical profession and claimants. The medical expertise of the Division allows the elimination of extraneous information forming requests that pertain only to the evidence needed to support a claim.

The responsibility of the Division is to assist claimants with their medical development. There is no change in the claimant's responsibility to furnish initial medical or non-medical evidence in support of his claim. The claimant, not the government, must assume the responsibility for any charge made by the medical sources for the initial report.

ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS:

Eligibility is determined by rehabilitation disability examiners and medical specialists who staff the Division. They secure all medical evidence and further develop non-medical evidence, if necessary, and either allow or deny the application on the basis of whether the applicant's disability makes him unable to engage in any substantial activity.

Last year there were 48,254 disabled workers and dependents receiving benefits for an average monthly payroll of \$3,836,672.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES:

- (a) 26,478 disabled workers
- (b) 5,099 wives and husbands as dependents of disabled workers
- (c) 16,677 dependent and disabled children

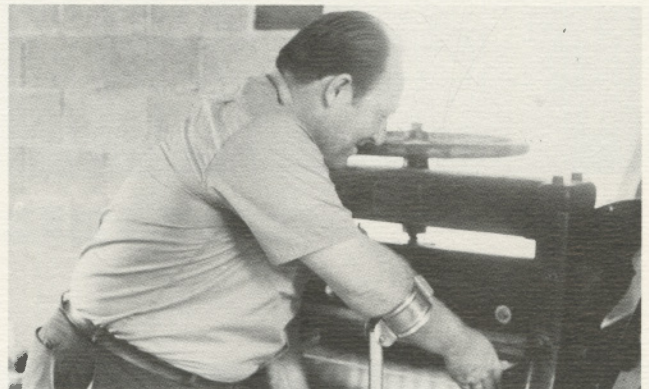
THE PART REHABILITATION PLAYS:

All applicants are evaluated for rehabilitation potential. When it seems likely that the applicant could be made able to work again, he is referred to the Vocational Rehabilitation Department for services.

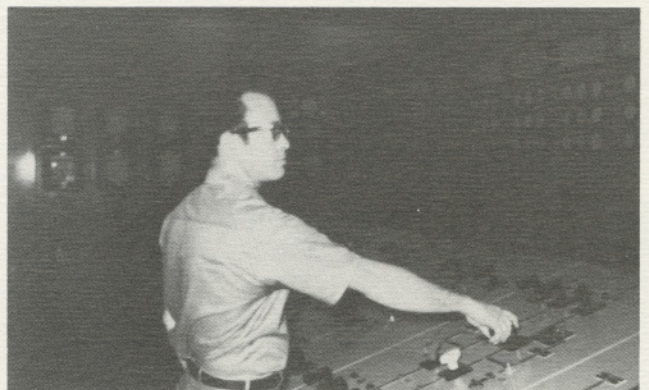
In 1970-71, of the persons referred to Vocational Rehabilitation by the Disability Determination Division, 377 were rehabilitated.



Paul G. was referred to Vocational Rehabilitation by the Hitchcock Rehabilitation Center with a disability of quadriplegia, resulting from an automobile accident. He was sponsored for a number of years at the Hitchcock Rehabilitation Center for therapy treatments. After he had regained partial use of his arms and legs he was sponsored in a training program for watchmaking at a technical school. When he came to VR, Paul was an allowed Social Security Case but is now employed full-time in a jewelry store.

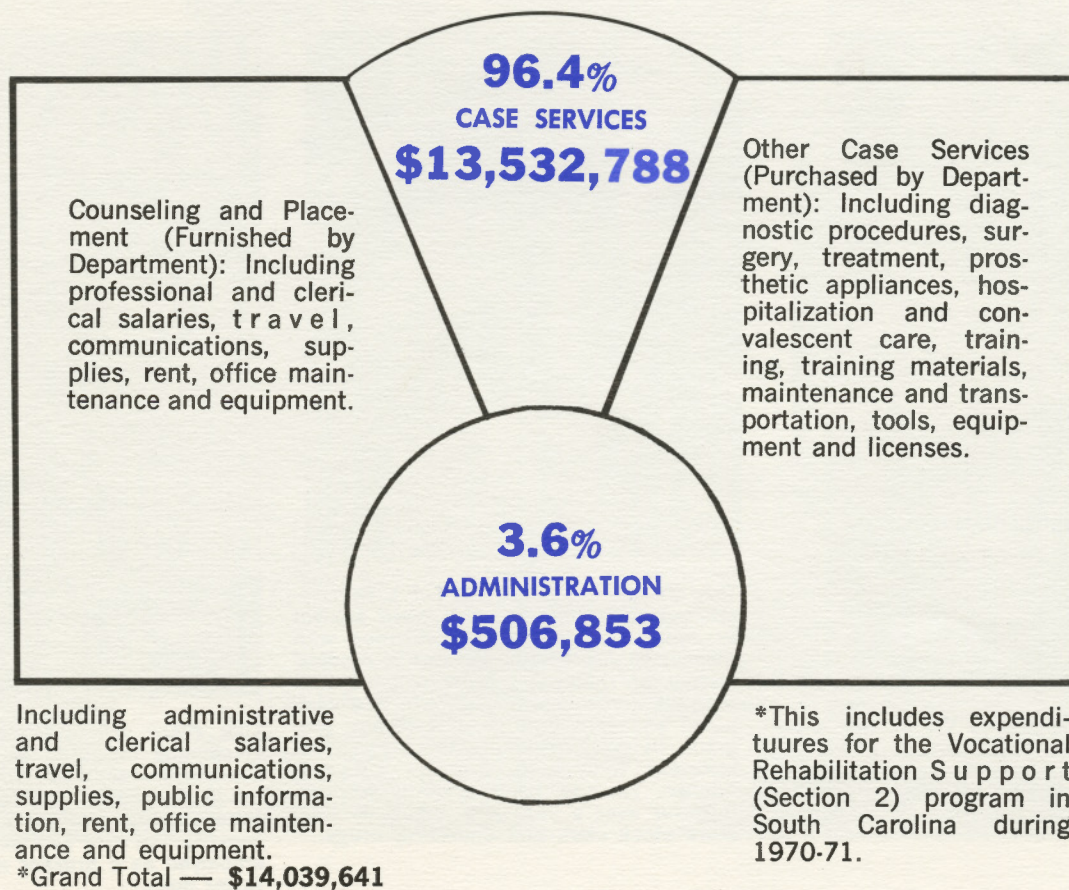
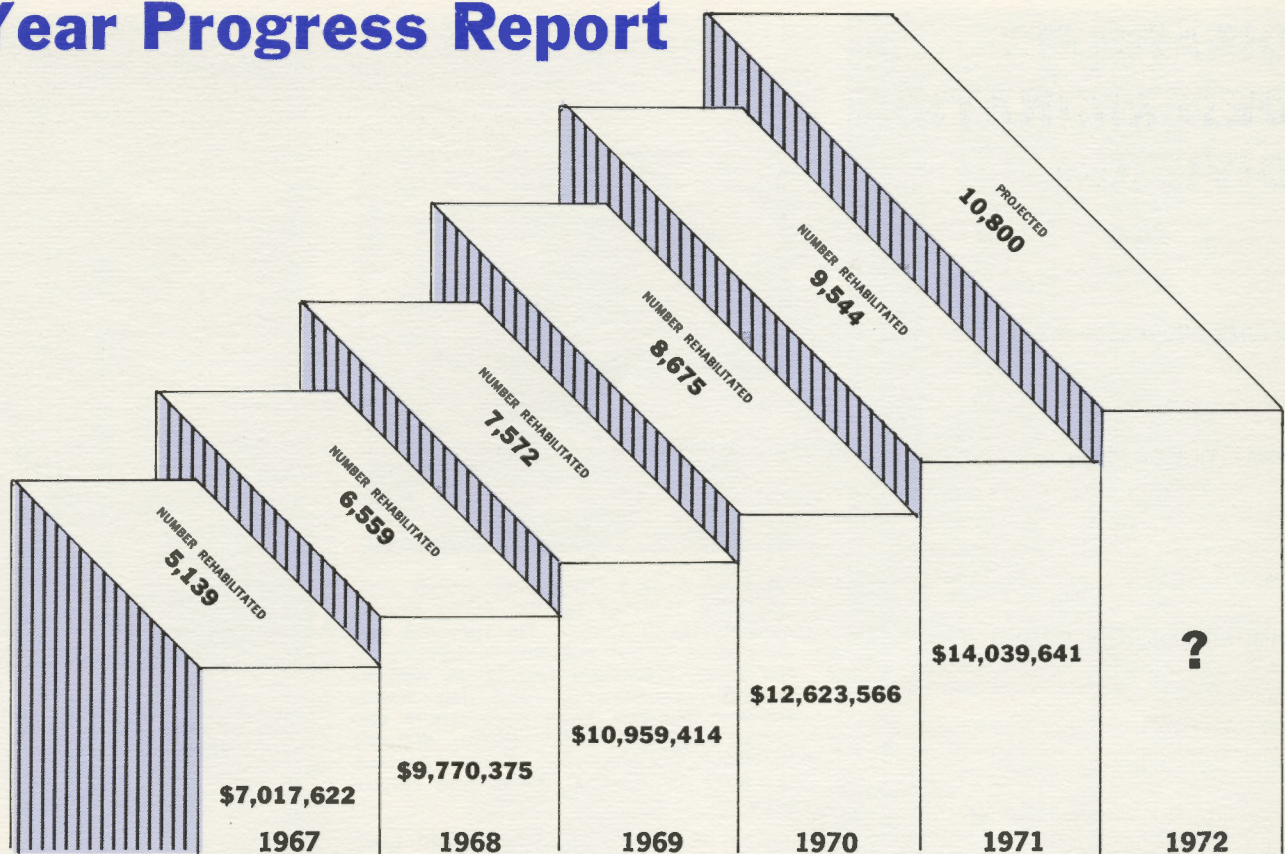


William T. is a 39-year-old male who was referred to Vocational Rehabilitation by the Disability Determination Division. He was disabled with comminuted fractures as the result of an automobile accident. VR provided physical restoration, orthopedic boots, and counseling and guidance. He is presently self-employed as a printer, and is no longer dependent on social security to support his family.



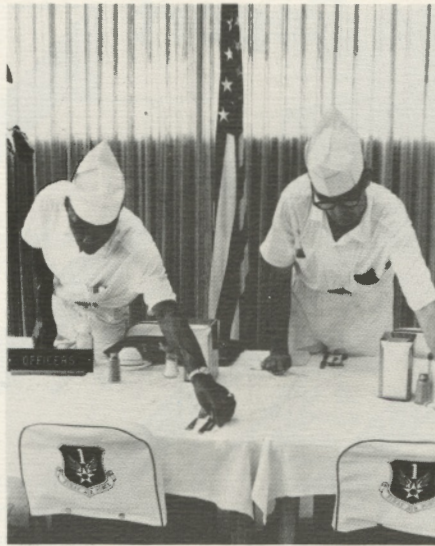
This 29-year-old white male was referred to Vocational Rehabilitation by the Disability Determination Division. His handicap was the result of an accidental gunshot wound resulting in the loss of use of his left arm and hand. Vocational Rehabilitation provided surgery for a tendon graft and opponens transfers in the left hand to relieve his disability. He returned to a local technical center to complete his training in industrial electronics. He is presently employed in this field. Without the help of VR, this individual would have been unable to return to the labor market, support his wife and two children, and would have remained on Social Security Disability Benefits.

5-Year Progress Report





Joe's disability was due to cerebral palsy. He was placed as manager of a large parking lot and has successfully held this position for two years. Client's supervisor says that the management of the lot is the best it has ever been and profits have shown a marked increase since client's placement.



Matthew C. is a 27-year-old Negro male who was referred by the Aiken County Mental Health Center. He received personal and social adjustment training at the Aiken Workshop Facility as well as behavior modification and job habits training. He has been successfully employed by the 861st Radar Warning Squadron, Aiken Air Force Station, U.S.A.F., Aiken, S. C. as a food service worker.

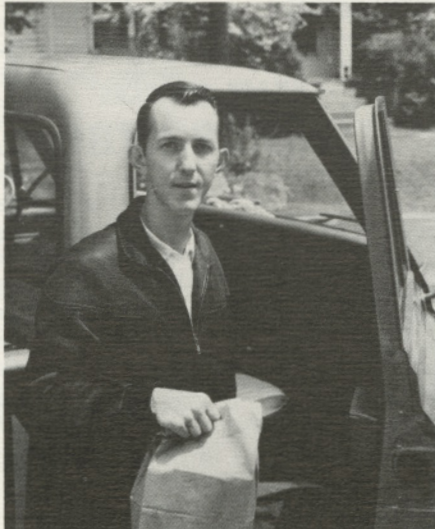
Joseph N. was referred by United Cerebral Palsy. Evaluation, personal and social adjustment training as well as job habits training resulted in his placement as a food service worker at an Air Force Station in the lower part of the state.



This 29-year-old male is married and the father of three children. His disability is chronic osteomyelitis of the left femur. VR trained him in shoe repair and he is presently operating his own shoe repair shop.



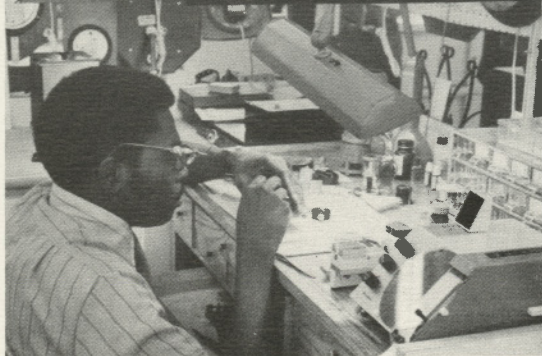
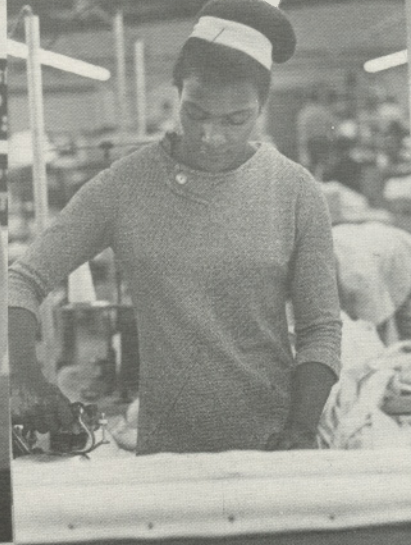
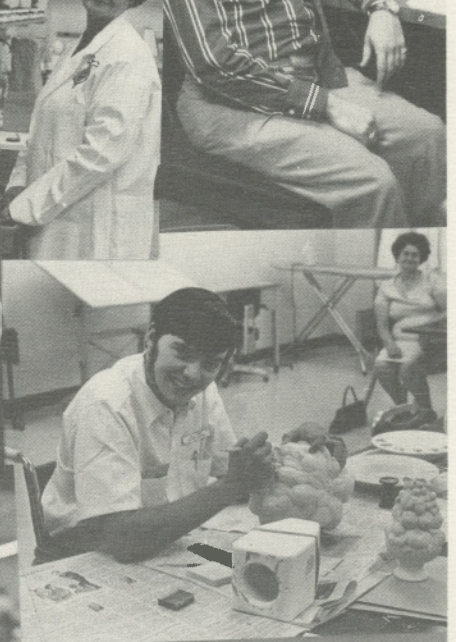
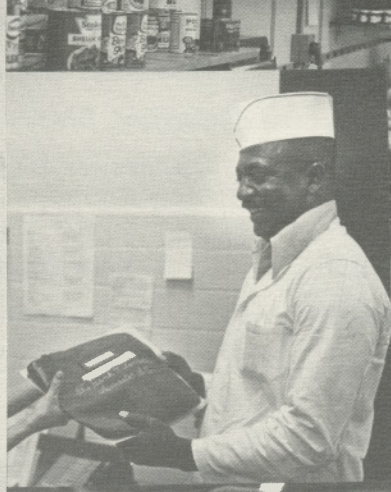
Sara M. was referred to VR by her employer and family physician. VR provided dental services and client was able to upgrade her position as a receptionist with a noted internist and surgeon.



This 27-year-old male had led a very restricted social life and had been subject to depression and being concerned with respect to his health. He has a medical history of rheumatic heart disease with possible aortic insufficiency. He was evaluated and sent through a workshop program. He was provided with personal adjustment training to improve his confidence. He has been working successfully for over a year and a half as drug store stock clerk and delivering drugs.



This client was suffering from multiple disabilities including an active duodenal ulcer and enterocele. Vocational Rehabilitation sponsored her for surgery, medication, dental work and supplies for the construction of a kennel. She is now self-employed as a breeder and seller of AKC Boxer dogs.



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T. E. Ringer, Jr. Asst. Commissioner, Administration and Special Services
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James McClary Supervisor, Division of Workshops and Facilities
B. J. Marett Supervisor, Disability Determination Division
Dr. Ben Miller Medical Consultant
Dr. Robert E. Brabham Chief Psychologist and Training Officer
Dr. Charles S. Chandler Coordinator, Research and Planning
Allen T. Gantt Personnel Director

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W. H. Turnley, Area Supervisor 605 South Main Street, Greenwood
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C. M. Isetts, Area Supervisor 864 N. Chuurch Street, Spartanburg
A. L. Caughman, Area Supervisor West Calhoun Street, Sumter
William Rogers, Area Supervisor Hiers Professional Center, Walterboro

